UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-v- Case Number: 13-20369

JOHN ROBERT DAVIS, RUFUS DEON WILSON,

Defendants.

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MOTION TO PRECLUDE ENTRAPMENT DEFENSE BEFORE THE HONORABLE BERNARD A. FRIEDMAN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

100 U. S. Courthouse & Federal Building 231 West Lafayette Boulevard West Detroit, Michigan 48226 THURSDAY, May 15th, 2014

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: MICHAEL C. MARTIN,

ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY

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DOUGLAS SALZENSTEIN, ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY

For the Defendant Davis: Ronald E. Kaplovitz, Esq.

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JOAN L. MORGAN, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
734 812-2672

	MOTION TO PRECLUDE ENTRAPMENT DEFENSE 2 THURSDAY, MAY 15^{TH} , 2014
1	Detroit, Michigan
2	Thursday, May 15 th , 2014
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4	THE COURT: This is the matter of the United
5	States of America versus Davis, Wilson.
6	Mr. Boles was severed this morning.
7	May we have appearances for the record, please.
8	MR. MARTIN: Michael Martin and Douglas
9	Salzenstein for the Government, your Honor.
10	MR. KAPLOVITZ: Your Honor, Ron Kaplovitz, on
11	behalf of Mr. Davis.
12	I am also standing in for Mr. Daly. I've
13	understood from what I've seen on the notification that Mr.
14	Wilson is not going to be attending as he's in Midland.
15	They were not able to bring him in.
16	THE COURT: So he's not here?
17	MR. KAPLOVITZ: He's not here.
18	THE COURT: Okay.
19	MR. KAPLOVITZ: This is what I was told, your
20	Honor.
21	THE COURT: That's fine.
22	MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, with respect to Mr.
23	Wilson's absence what I would suggest at the outset is that
24	perhaps the Court address the Government's motion with
25	respect to Mr. Davis, and depending on how your ruling

comes out, perhaps reserve judgment with respect to Mr.

Wilson, and give him an opportunity to be heard because if

the Government were successful in this, you know, we're

asking for you to preclude a defense. Thinking forward if

there were a conviction in this case, I would be concerned

that perhaps his lack of presence here and his attorney

could be an issue.

THE COURT: His attorney called and indicated that counsel could -- I'll tell you right now and let's just talk about it, I think that they have a right to raise it. And I think they have a right to raise it. And I think the law in the Sixth Circuit, and please correct me if I'm wrong, doesn't mean just because they raise it that I'm going to charge the jury on it, but I have to make a determination at the conclusion of the trial whether or not there's sufficient evidence as to the -- at least essentially two factors exists. So I think they have a right under the Sixth Circuit law the way I see it to raise it. Now, whether or not they have the right to have the matter go to the jury is another question. I mean that's how I see it, and I would be more than happy to hear any argument.

From a defense standpoint, and this is a question, and then maybe each of you can answer it for me, and that is that -- I think they have a right to raise it.

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1 Does that then -- if they don't testify -- does that then 2 -- I'm not suggesting I need an answer today, but that's an answer we're going to have to contend with by looking at 3 4 your pleadings. Does that mean that they can -- "they" 5 being the Government can then introduce evidence concerning their criminal record for purposes of showing propensity? 6 7 So those are my issues. 8 Number one, I think the Government, I would be 9 more than happy to listen to any argument. I think, number 10 one, is I think they have a right to raise it. They have a 11 right to argue it. Whether it goes to the jury depends on whether or not I believe there's sufficient -- do you 12 disagree with that, counsel? That's a fair analysis? 13 14 MR. KAPLOVITZ: Your Honor, I don't disagree with 15 that at all. I think you're absolutely right about some facts. Basically -- it's almost like a reversed directed 16 17 verdict motion by the Government. THE COURT: Let me hear what the Government -- I 18 agree with you. I've had a chance to look -- I haven't had 19 one of these in so long, I had to go back and look at it, 20 21 and I've looked at the Sixth Circuit jury instructions, and 22 comments and so forth. What's the Government's --23 MR. MARTIN: Yes, your Honor. 24 So my basic position is I think in the typical

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case, you're right, the defendant does have the right to

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raise the entrapment defense. And typically the way it

proceeds is they raise it during the course of the trial

and then the judge looks at the evidence that came in

during the course of trial, and makes a determination on

should an instruction be given or not.

In fact, I had a -- I don't know if you recall

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In fact, I had a -- I don't know if you recall this case or not. It was <u>United States versus Poole</u>. I think it was maybe three years ago now I had a trial in front of your Honor with --

THE COURT: Now that you say Poole, I remember that.

MR. MARTIN: Yeah, he raised the entrapment defense and that's exactly how it proceeded in that case.

This is different because what's happening in this case is that the type of inducement that the defendants are alleging as the basis for their entrapment defense is not an inducement that is sufficient under the law. Whereas -- let me contrast it to the Poole case.

In the Poole case --

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THE COURT: But if it isn't sufficient then they raise it and they don't get an instruction. How can I make that determination before I hear the testimony. I don't know -- the only testimony that I know -- the only thing I've read is what the Government has presented.

MR. MARTIN: Because they told you in their

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THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 2014 1 responses to our motion what their alleged inducement is. 2 I'm just reading from Mr. Daly's brief, quote, "The promise of a large amount of drugs, 10 3 kilograms of cocaine, was the lie used to induce the 4 5 defendants to participate." That claim that just, hey, this was a crime 6 involving a lot of drugs, or this was a crime involving a 7 8 lot of profit is not at a matter of law sufficient for 9 inducement. 10 If you would just indulge me, your Honor --11 THE COURT: Sure. MR. MARTIN: Since we've filed our brief, we've 12 had a chance to go back and look at other cases from other 13 14 circuits as well, and I would just like to show you through 15 these cases as well that I'm not out on left field on this. This is established law not only in the Sixth Circuit, the 16 cases I've cited, but also in other circuits. 17 This is a case, United States versus Cortex. It's 18 from the Ninth Circuit, from 2013. It's at 732 F.3d 1078. 19 This is a quote, 20 "It is not entrapment if a person is tempted into 21 22 committing the crime solely on the hope of obtaining ill-23 gotten gain. That is often the motive to commit a crime." Here's another one from Ninth Circuit, United 24 25 States versus Stenberg, 803 F.2d 422. This is a 1986

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THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 2014 1 decision. 2 This is a defendant by the name of Fike, "Fike's principal argument is that he was in dire 3 4 financial straits and was induced to commit the charged 5 offense by the large sums of money Gavitt was offering." That was the undercover agent. 6 "We have made clear that harsh though the rule 7 8 may be an individual cannot claim he was entrapped simply 9 because he was poor and could not resist the substantial 10 sums of money to be made." 11 Here's a case from the First Circuit, United States versus Diaz-Diaz, 433 F.3d 128. This was decided in 12 13 2005, quote, 14 "The promise of financial gain, however, even if 15 significant is insufficient to demonstrate government inducement." 16 17 And then lastly there was a case from the Seven Circuit. This is United States versus Hall. It's 2010 18 decision. It's at 608 F.3d 340. I want to highlight this 19 20 case because it was a drug house robbery sting by the AFT. 21 The exact case we have in this --22 THE COURT: Give me the cite, please. 23 MR. MARTIN: Yes, sir. It's 608 F.3d 340, United 24 States --25 THE COURT: Can you get that for me?

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1	Do you have a copy of it?
2	MR. MARTIN: I think I do, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Oh, that would be great.
4	MR. MARTIN: I have an extra one for Mr.
5	Kaplovitz.
6	THE COURT: Thank you.
7	MR. MARTIN: If your Honor would just give me a
8	second I'm going to note the page I'm going to read from so
9	you can follow along with me.
10	May I approach, your Honor?
11	THE COURT: Of course.
12	MR. MARTIN: I've highlighted the portions that
13	I'm going to quote from.
14	THE COURT: Great.
15	MR. MARTIN: If I may just read them into the
16	record.
17	THE COURT: Why don't you just wait one second,
18	let me look at the case, please.
19	What page?
20	MR. MARTIN: This page 344 of the text. It's page
21	5 up in the corner.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Go on.
23	MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, if you turn to page 4 at
24	the top, the first full paragraph on the left starts,
25	quote,

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1 "One key issue was whether Hall could present an 2 entrapment defense. Before trial the government filed a motion in limine to preclude the presentation of any 3 4 evidence or argument regarding entrapment. The district 5 court granted the motion, but Hall, nevertheless, requested that the jury be instructed regarding entrapment. The court 6 denied that request." 7 8 So that is the same procedure we're attempting to follow here. 9 10 And then if you turn to the next page, page 4, 11 down towards the bottom, that defendant, Mr. Hall, 12 basically raised the same type argument that these defendants are with respect to inducement. The Seventh 13 14 Circuit said, quote, 15 "We also disagree with Hall's contention that the 16 sizeable potential profit from the proposed robbery of 17 cocaine was an extraordinary inducement. We rejected a similar argument in Millet which also involved a planned 18 heist of illegal drugs." 19 20 And then in the next column over it picks back up 21 with, quote, 22 "In other words Hall was presented with the same 23 temptation faced by any person contemplating the robbery of 24 a drug stash house. The chance to acquire quickly a large

amount of drugs that could be sold for a big profit."

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In other words this idea that the profit from the underlying crime cannot as a matter of law be an inducement. Inducement is something else under the law, and I've explained that in those Sixth Circuit decisions I've cited. Inducement is something like a threat by the undercover agent. You do this crime, or you're going to get it. Or you've got to do this crime to save your child, your dying child. Something besides just the gain you get from the crime.

And so the defendants in this case when I filed my motion in limine challenging whether they could make out the element of inducement have now come back to the Court in their filings and said, no, the inducement that we are going to allege in this case was the profit from the crime.

My point is that, that's insufficient as a matter of law and, therefore, you should say at the outset look defendants if that's the inducement you're going to claim you don't get to raise entrapment. If you have some other inducement you want to claim let's hear what it is and maybe you can present the defense. But just saying, hey, there was a lot of money at stake I could have made a lot of money is not sufficient as a matter of law.

And here how it plays out as a practical matter from my prospective. The defendants come in and raise the entrapment defense. They stand up in Opening and say my

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1 client was entrapped. They cross-examine the Government's 2 witnesses about entrapment. They constantly are talking about entrapment during the course of the Government's case 3 4 in chief. Then they decide we think we've established that 5 there was a large amount of money at play here. We think 6 that is sufficient to show entrapment, your Honor. We're 7 not going to put on a defense, we're not going to testify, 8 we've established inducement right there by cross-examining 9 the Government's agents about how many kilos of cocaine 10 were in the house, and we rest. And the jury has heard this 11 whole case from the parties and the defense about 12 entrapment, and now the Court's not going to instruct them 13 on what that is? It's not talked about it? It seems 14 unpractical. 15 The risk is that the jury gets back in the jury 16 room and just kind of makes up their own --17 THE COURT: How about the Government make a motion for me to charge the jury, ladies and gentlemen of the 18 19 jury, profit is not an element of entrapment and I'm not 20 going to charge you on entrapment. 21 MR. MARTIN: Well, if you were to deny our motion 22 today I would ask for such an instruction. 23 THE COURT: I mean, I don't know what I'm going to 24 do.

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Let me hear what the other side has to say first.

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MOTION TO PRECLUDE ENTRAPMENT DEFENSE 12 THURSDAY, MAY 15TH, 2014 1 MR. KAPLOVITZ: Your Honor, the Government's 2 statement of the law is correct except for the fact that -that's correct. 3 THE COURT: I think he's right. 4 5 MR. KAPLOVITZ: And you know what, that's what the law there needs to be something else, and there is in this 6 7 case with regards to my client. THE COURT: Tell me what it is. 8 MR. KAPLOVITZ: My client and Labron Nunn, the 9 10 confidential informant, they lived in the same household 11 together. Their parents had a dating relationship. It's a 12 friend/family based relationship. That's something else. And it's specifically cited. 13 14 Your Honor, your ruling, your intended ruling is 15 absolutely correct. This is an issue that has to be sorted 16 out at the end of every case. 17 THE COURT: It's easy. I think I have to allow you 18 to proceed. However, with the understanding that you agree and I agree that profit isn't entrapment. 19 20 MR. KAPLOVITZ: But I have something else. I do 21 have something else. It's legitimate --22 THE COURT: That's fine. It has to be legitimate. 23 If the defense both for yourself and the other defendant,

if they have something that's legitimate you may go forward

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with it.

I agree with the Government, profit isn't one of

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2 those.

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MR. KAPLOVITZ: And I will indicate that I intend

4 to call some witnesses to verify the relationship between

5 Mr. Nunn --

6 THE COURT: I'm not even sure relationship -- I'll

7 have to listen to the testimony.

bunch of things that aren't.

MR. KAPLOVITZ: I understand.

THE COURT: But as long -- if there is some reasonable degree of law as to what your theory is on entrapment, yours or the other defendant, that's great. If it turns out that you just raise it as a red herring then I suspect -- number one, I'm not going to give the jury a charge on entrapment if there's no evidence for which they could base their decision. And if there is introduction of evidence that is clearly not entrapment and there's a whole

If you just read the Sixth Circuit jury instructions comments they talk about all the things that aren't as well as lots of other cases. Then I may be forced to give -- if the Government request it a charge by the Government. But what I'm thinking is we have good attorneys on both sides. I think the law is pretty clear that if there is some degree of reasonableness that the defendant want it -- raise that as a defense and we've got good

lawyers, lawyers who have done the research, profit I think

2 we all agree is not one of those.

I don't want to stifle the defense in terms of entrapment if they think they have a case. If they have a case, fine. If they don't, that's fine, too. It's a double-edge sword because once that defense is raised then -- and, again, I don't want to go into it.

It's funny, I haven't had this -- I forgot about the <u>Poole</u> case. It's been such a long time I've decided -- sometime when you do just a little research it's better to do the whole research than just a little. A million questions came up in my mind for both sides.

MR. MARTIN: Well, I did want to also address the second question that you posed at the beginning of the hearing which was, you know, if they do raise the defense can the Government rebut it in its case in chief, and how is that going to work?

THE COURT: Well, I think you have to wait to see what they're going to do because if they testify then you can go into their criminal records. If they don't testify then I think -- again, sometimes a little research is worse than no research. The way I've been looking at the law so far I haven't found any law anything other than saying that the Government has a right to introduce criminal records with a limited instruction as what the purpose --

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1 MR. MARTIN: My concern though is that, you know, 2 I think Mr. Kaplovitz will probably -- I don't know probably -- he may very well be able to establish this 3 familia relationship that he's seeking to do through cross-4 5 examination of some of the Government's witnesses it calls in its case in chief and I could very well see a situation 6 where at the end of the day he feels like he had the 7 8 entrapment defense, wishes to argue it, and doesn't put on 9 a case in which case it's too late. The Government will 10 have rested and won't have a chance to rebut with things 11 like criminal record. That's why I moved as an alternative 12 if you were not inclined to prevent them from raising the defense say to the defense now look you have now noticed as 13 14 I required you to do it is your intention to proceed with 15 entrapment. Your defense is entrapment. That way the Government can in its case in chief just go ahead and do 16 the rebuttal because I imagine Mr. Kaplovitz through his 17 cross-examination questions is going to be trying to 18 establish that defense. 19 20 THE COURT: In fairness to both sides --21 MR. KAPLOVITZ: Your Honor -- I'm sorry. 22 THE COURT: Go on. No, no, I want to hear. 23 MR. KAPLOVITZ: They filed 404(b) notices which 24 probably have the same convictions they want to utilize. 25 They'd be able to do that in their case in chief anyway. I

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hate to admit it and it's sad to see but they're going to get in significant parts of his record -- we're going to get some of this stuff under 404(b).

THE COURT: You're going to listen to their

Opening Argument. They're going to listen to yours so

you'll know what it is and you'll know -- if they raise it,

I'd be more than happy to allow you to go into it if it's

raised in the Opening Arguments.

To resolve the question and I think you're right, as to -- so you don't get sandbagged at the end, what we'll do is -- and remind me so I don't forget -- when the Government is getting ready to rest we have a conference between the attorneys on the record just outside the presence of the jury, how the defense is going to proceed so that before you rest they'll give you some -- they'll tell you what they're going to do. If they're going to call witnesses they'll tell you who the witnesses are. If they're not going to call witnesses then you won't get sandbagged. You'll have time to call witnesses or put on evidence or --

MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: However -- again, one very important caveat, if it is raised, anything that is raised whether it's the relationships or anything during the Opening Statement you may -- the door is opened.

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1	MR. MARTIN: Okay.
2	THE COURT: Once it's opened, it says opened and
3	the Government can proceed from there.
4	And remind me just before you're ready to rest,
5	we'll talk about this.
6	MR. MARTIN: Thank you, your Honor. I appreciate
7	your
8	THE COURT: And you'll let counsel what happened?
9	MR. KAPLOVITZ: Yes. I'll will explain it.
10	THE COURT: And let the record reflect that he did
11	call and he said counsel could stand in. If there's any
12	questions between now and the trial about this issue let me
13	know and we'll resolve it.
14	MR. MARTIN: On another procedural matter
15	THE COURT: Please.
16	MR. MARTIN: entirely separate
17	THE COURT: Yes.
18	MR. MARTIN: Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Davis have
19	not yet been arraigned on the Second Superseding
20	Indictment. I don't know if Mr. Kaplovitz is available to
21	do that with respect to Mr. Davis today. I've prepared an
22	acknowledgment if he wishes to
23	MR. KAPLOVITZ: I'll do it now.
24	THE COURT: I'll do it right now.
25	MR. MARTIN: Okay.

	MOTION TO PRECLUDE ENTRAPMENT DEFENSE 18 THURSDAY, MAY 15^{TH} , 2014
1	THE COURT: Counsel, have you seen this Second
2	MR. KAPLOVITZ: I've seen the Second Superseding
3	Indictment, and I've given a copy to my client.
4	THE COURT: He pleads not guilty.
5	MR. KAPLOVITZ: Not guilty, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: The Court will enter a plea of not
7	guilty.
8	MR. MARTIN: Your Honor, if I could just have
9	THE COURT: Have it acknowledged, yes.
10	MR. MARTIN: Receive this acknowledgment and sign
11	it and give it to the Court?
12	THE COURT: Yes. As to Mr. Wilson
13	MR. MARTIN: I will contact Mr. Daly and either
14	arrange for a time in duty court or next time we're in
15	court here.
16	THE COURT: Get that signed.
17	MR. MARTIN: Okay.
18	THE COURT: Do you know where he's being held?
19	MR. MARTIN: I think he's in Midland which is the
20	problem.
21	THE COURT: If we have to we'll arraign him before
22	we pick the jury.
23	MR. MARTIN: Yes, sir.
24	THE COURT: Have him see what he can do about
25	getting that signed.

MOTION TO PRECLUDE ENTRAPMENT DEFENSE 19 THURSDAY, MAY 15^{TH} , 2014 1 MR. MARTIN: I will. 2 THE COURT: Rather than having the marshals move 3 him twice or three times, remind me that morning before we 4 call the jury and we'll arraign him and get it over with. 5 MR. MARTIN: Thank you. 6 MR. KAPLOVITZ: No, your Honor. 7 (Proceedings concluded.) 8 -- -- --9 CERTIFICATE 10 11 I, JOAN L. MORGAN, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of 12 Michigan, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, 13 14 United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the 15 foregoing proceedings were had in the within entitled and number cause of the date hereinbefore set forth, and I do 16 17 hereby certify that the foregoing transcript has been prepared by me or under my direction. 18 19 20 S:/ JOAN L. MORGAN, CSR 21 Official Court Reporter 2.2 Detroit, Michigan 48226 23 24 January 7th, 2015 25